Butler and the Human "Contrareported that four hundred and fifty laves (worth \$450.000, at a fair ave-\$1.000 a piece, in the southern chattel have taken refuge in Fortress Monste at work under the eye of General A letter from the fortress says :

i. A letter from the fortress says:

It discovered that thirty of the slaves
It to one man in Richmend. He obpermission to visit the fort to conferineral Boylen on the subject of getting
property back. He asked the General
tight be allowed to convey them back.

ceral said they came there of their own
and could go back with him if they
to. They were asked if they deoreturn with their master. They
decided that they preferred to
with the so'diers in the fort.
aimant them said if the General
sllow him to take his slaves to Richwould manumit them. Gen. Boylen
could not make any such arrangement;
claimant could go to Richmond with or
the slaves, and they could go or stay, as
eased, and if they went the claimant
to as he pleased about manumiting them.
Jimant, finding himself in a bad fix,
itted the thirty slaves on the spot, left
the fort free men, and left himself for
and."

Washington Republican of yesterday is reported from Fortress Monros that fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or are constantly arriving there, over one I having reached there on Monday. Them said they were about being sent and others alleged that they came in to I. They complained that whilst they spt at work in the sandhills, the sole up all the food Some of them were cross, who had been compelled to work the enemy's fortifications in and near the company of the sandhills.

The Southern Blockade. New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult. following additional particulars of the tion of the unflatshed fortification en

sland:

Broxi, Miss., Wednesday, May 22.

village is all exciter on at the supposed den of Fort Stap In-and. The feet is located
to place distant shirteen miles. The flames
ving from the direction of the fort, and all
the co-clusion that the quagers in the fort
g desmoyed. One of the citizens, with the
line telescop, says he discerns a large ship
of the harbor, steering direct from land.
The steer one or two small vescels now in sight,
g for Biloxi, supposed to be the lightnouse

xtra of the Handaboro (Miss.) Democrat

May 22, says:

May 22, says:
have just received information from a number of unit received information from a number of unitable states are unitabled fortiff aspectation. It is not all all and has been leveled to an eground completely destroyed. The buildings comers on fire, too smoke of which can plainly been the brack, too smoke of which can plainly been the brack interesting specimen of vandalism is the of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of successed in the harbor, who, having duly blaked their villatnous work, with their alsority succeed off to parts unknown. There shing tut they may return and destroy the only of const."

arned yesterday that all our ports are block-The Government vessels fired into and d a couple of southern vessels, and our southrons are as hot as fire about is. We of two forts on the beach, built of sand-begs unels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. fan Born Again in Camp.—A clergymen Frenton said he had 124 added to his church

n the pest three months, and the revival was at a higher point than now, in the midst of e of his own parishioners had gone to the so I his own paramiconers had gone to one in an unconverted state: One of these men ies born again in camp, and he had received the most glorious letters from him, ever n, describing the great change in all his hopes

78. ys.

uccrating a Flag.—The ladies of a New
nd town had made and presented a beautiful
of our Union' to a new regiment. The preand had accepted it in a handsome address he had made on behalf of the regiment exed now to be over, when the Colone d his hands together, and in presence of the presenting, and the men accepting the dag, nest earnest and affecting prayer, consecrated g to the God of battles and the cause of the

into their first new camp the same evening, me officer in command. When all was clearsy, and they were ready to pitch their tents, en awaiting the word, an officer, who was Caristian, said to the officers around him, we not consecrate this camp! Forthwith ranceting was extemporized, and several of ficers led in prayers, in each of which that was consecrated to Jesus Christ.

. BICHARD FAIRCHILD, a British' sub lately residing in New Orleans, has just th interesting details of information from abelilon in that quarter. Of the soldiers

cpared with the troops whom he sew at Cairo, outs, Pennsylvania and New York, the Louis are much inferior in powers of andurance, dinc, marrial appears see, and arms and equipa class the soldiers are in ficient, except those New Orleans, who are largely composed of anics and working men. But the traces from ari her present a sad spectacle. They are y plantet's soos, unu ed to toll of any kind, in indulence, often dissipated and physical y

e number of rebel twops in Louisiana, Mr. e number; of rebel twops in Louisians, Mr.

SILLE estimates at 15 000. This is based upon
put sentrations of leading secessions a, and is
bily excessive.

Lovel feature is the military movements of the
was a tody of 1500 free negroes, who were
d, and were daily drilling in New Orleans,—
aon commissioned officers were selected from
egroes, but they were commanded by whites.

Love, the, were being armsed, in many cases,
sen fears were expressed as to the result upon
laves themselves. Insuberdination was of freto occurrence, and incolence was heard from
g such as mone would have been guilty of six
the sloce. The impression existed among
it that some action had been taken by the GenGevernment by which they were freed from the
sol of their masters, who were new with the
authorities endes voring to atili hold them in
action. An old and trusted servans, in presol of Mr. Fairmind, said that his master had
guns into the r hands, but he was afraid it
d take more then one man to get them away

asticipation of the blockade, three acres of

d take more than one man to get them away that the more than one man to get them away there now planted to one of previous seasons, there was every prospect of an abundant yield, om his business relations with merchants, Mr. ocrtain that a large majority are Union man as they have always been. As late as the 22d elminsy last Mr. F. saw related on the leves a American flag. The secestionists proceeded, bory to the leves with the purpose of taking is.

They found, however, some hundreds of regimed men surrounning the flagstaff, all ed, as d many with rifles, and with the avowed loose of keeping the old flag flying on the blithout t e Fether of his Gaustry. They were undred. He is new a terrible deposits rules the growth of the control of the contro

he following Circular Letter has been ad seed to the Colonels of the several regiments Militis from this state new in Washington, Judge Advocate General WILLIAM H. AUS-

Empty House,

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1961.

Jonel ——, Commanding —— Regim mt N. Y.

Jonel —, Commanding — Regime N. F.

S. M.:

COLONEL—I have been directed by His ExcelenGovernor Mondan, to inquire and report to him,
ether any, and if any, what articles are seeded
the Regiment under your command, which the
S. G. vernment refuces to supply, to the end that
the strictes may, if possible, be furnished by the
tee of N. w York. I am a see requested by the
region General of the Siste of New York to inire:

Whishly the pusicled department of your
giment is efficiently erganized?
Second—The facility you may have for obtaining
pplies, and whether any aid can be rendered by
the properties of the condition of your
giment more comfortable?

An early reply will oblige

YM. II ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General Siste of N. Y.

The True Imus Abroad. FRENCH OFFICERS VOLUNTEERING AGAINST BLAVERY.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, says that it appears, beyond a doubt, that the Gov-ernment of England is rejoiced at the threatened dispumberment of the American Union.—

d dispumberment of the American Union.—

The feeling of hostility is no stronger against one section than the other; all they ask is to see each tearing the other to pieces. But if the struggle gees further than a mere duel between the North and South, further than a mere contest for the possession of the Capital, if is be elevated to the magnitude of a struggle on one side for the maintenance of Slavery, and on the other for emancipation, then the sympathies of all classes is England and in Europe will be gained to the North, and to the Government of President LINCOLE.

M. THOUVEREL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured Mr. Sanford that he would be glad if he could be in some way useful so aiding to put down the rebellion. So, too, the Prince Munar. a member of the Imperial family, begged to know of Mr. Sanford if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. Sanford is having reprinted for circulation here and in England the series of statistical articles from the New York Times, lately irsued in New York in pamphlst form. Rev. Dr. McClintock, Pastor of the American Chaple here, is also having reprinted for circulation in England and France the famous and infamous speech of Alexander Strephens at Savannah.

Col. Fremont leaves his Muriposa negotia ed dismemberment of the American Union.

Col. FREMONT leaves his Muriposa negotia-

Savannah.

Col. FREMORT leaves his Muriposa negotiations in the hands of two of his pariners. He is in favor of an energetic and radical campaign. Col. FREMONT, however, will buy on his own responsibility and take home with him as many guns as he can afford. Mr. Sanger, has also bought some rifid cannon in Balgium, on his own responsibility, which are already on their way to New York.

Another correspondent says: The French are particularly astonished—astounded, I might say—at this development of national and individual eregy, which makes a whole country seem indeed to act as one man, and that under a purely voluntary impulse.

Within the past faw days, no less than seven officers of the French army, one of whom represents a number of others, have made a written tender of their services to the American minister, for the purpose of going to the United States and serving under the Government. One of there says that his grandfather served in America under Lafathere; that he loves the United States and her free institutions; but that he hates slavery, and is ready to fight for its extinction.

that he hates slavery, and is ready to fight for its extinction.

A distinguished English s'atssman, now in Paris said, a few days since, te a number of American gentlemen. "Your Government must dignify this conflict by making it a war upon the slave statem and thou all the pecuniary in creats which now at first sight, appear to lead England and France to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, would give way be-fore the Europeans' desire for the extinction of slavery.

if slavery.

Among the applications has been one making tender of service to the southern confedera-

Micial Report of the Engagement at Aqua

Creen.

Washington, June 2.—By permission of the Secretary of the Navy, I am permitted to copy the following official dispatch from Commander WARD, detailing the second battle at Aqua Creek, which took place yesterday :

ple almost went wild with enthusiasm. In a very few manners the whole town was there, and the glodest are of people a man ever laid eyes on. Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes till they had arrested and under guard as many decessionists, vis:—A taveraceper, pamed wazar. Her. Kevera, a merchant; Chran. Marrinwa, superintendent on that section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Dr. Grant, defeated secession caudidate for the Lagislature, and one Zeur. Bleon-ORAMS, a constable, who tried very hard to give leg-bail, but dish's success quite sufficiently to save his bacon. These mee all seemed to expect nothing abort of execution right on the spot. They were arraigned before Golonel Kniller, who released Writing the oath of fidelity, but retained Marrinwa and Sveno nass. The train soon after moved on down to the ed. and parasted in a meadow. Col. Kniller, but retained Marrinwa and Sveno nass. The train soon after moved on down to the chart burned bridge, where the men disember her and parasted in a meadow. Col. Kniller, then disting a meadow collection of the bridges. Spate commander of the troops stacked a ma, after throwing out pickets and scoate on the nighboring hils, with orders to bring in any persons they might find. In less thas ten minutes after their arrival they brought in six, some of whost, it was positively asserted by some Union men from the country around, were accessory to the desiruction of the bridges. Squads of mea continued to go out in oif-read directions, and to bring in prisoners, until they runt have had at least a dozen under guard at cnce. Several of them were rousand after an examination by the officers, but at least as or eight were relatively on the state of the Creek, which took place yesterday:

FLOTILLA STRAMME FAREBORE,

POTOMAC RIVER, June 1, 1861.

BIR:—I have the honor to report the renewal of the bombardment at Aqua Creek, commencing at eleven o'clock and tairty minutes is the foremoon this day, and terminating, from fatigue of the men (the day being very warm and the firing on our side incessant), at four-thirty in the afternoon, being a duration of five hours. The firing on shore was scarcely as spirited at any time as yes erday. The heights were abandoned, the guns apparently baying ben transferred to the earthworks at the railway terminus, in replacement of the batteries there silenced by us yesterday. During the last hour of the engagement, only two or three shots were by us yesterday. During the last hour of the engagement, only two or three shots were thrown from the shore by a few individuals seen stealthily now and then to emerge from concealment, and who hastily loaded and fired a single gun. The bulk of the party had left half an bour before and equads were observed from time-so time taking to their heels along the beagh, with a speed and bottom truly commendable for its prudence, and highly amusing to the sammen. It did not seem advisable to permit so feeble a fire to wear out my men. Therefore I discontinued the engagement. Several shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on board of us, causing the veneral shots came on the United States.

Some states have Governors who take care of their friends and themselves. Massachusett and Rhode Island are bleesed with Governors who devote their official powers, their personal energies, and even their personal energies, and the desired chair fields and the energy energy the

be the offering of the continued the engagement. Several shots came on board of us, causing the varied to lask badly, and, besides other injuries, eliping the port wheil, the wrought-iron shaft being gouged by a shot which would have shattered it if of cast-iron-a point considered to report, though the shot at times fall thick about us, testing the gallantry and standiness of my people, which I consider of atandard protof or any emergency. I proceed to Washington to repair damages and refill my exhausted angue, time. The Fawrine remains, mean time, below, Roward of that ship, Joined me last night, replenishing my exhausted ators, and most galantly owned the fire this morning, having fillowed my lead in shoretowards the butteres. His ship received numerous wounds, both and were and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below and aloft. On account of her sirs, she below were superceived numerous wounds, both control of the sire of the s

tance was at hand to drag them out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obsdient

JAMES H. WARD, Senior Officer on the To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the

The Feeling in Western Virginia.
The entrance of the Ohio troops into Western Virginia caused a perfect furore of enthu-

ern Virginia caused a persect furore or annusiasm among the people. The Wheeling Intel-tigencer of the 29th ult., says:

The passage of troops which left the depot Monday morning was one perfect ovation. All the way out through Marshall the utmost en-thusiasm was awakened by the appearance of

thusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldiers.

Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the trains as they passed, with wild vehemance.

At every station and every house people greeted the soldiers with cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the women and gir's when they had no handkerchiefs waved their bonnets and sprons. The men returned all the salutations, enjoying the demonstration immensely.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. As the train rolled in, they displayed the American flag, and with that and he gleaming of a thousand hayonets, the people completely are provided in the statement one the statement.

on her journey to Panama, by a party of men who will go on board as passengers. THE MILITIA ORGANIZING.

The state militia are also very active in organizing. It is really astonishing to note the outhwatasm of the soldiers. New companies and regiments are being formed in all parts of the state and the rake of the old ones are being rapidly filled up. Two regiments have been organized in this ci.y, and money laberally contributed by the cirizens to provide uniforms, tanta &c.

News from Contral America. Panama May 25, 1861.

MONDURAS. The government has succeeded in putting down the rebellion, though in some few villages the rebels are still under arms, they are, however, in a demoralized state and badly equipped. It is expected that they will soon dis-

SALVADOR. The most perfect order reigns throughout this republic, and the crops are very promis-

A circular, signed by the President, has been sent to all the Governors of the different previnces, admonishing them to keep a strict vigilance over the persons who have returned to the country, in pursuance of an armistice recently granted by the government.

Guatemala and Nicaragua continue quiet.

New Granda.

NAUTRALITY OF THE ESTIMUS.

The 1sthmus continues quiet, but some apprehers on is felt lest the rebels at Carthagens will put into execution their threat to invade the 1sthmus of Panams. It is understood, however, that the Asserican and English naval forces at Panams and Assinwall will protect the neutrality of the 1sthmus, and prevent any lawiess deprecations on the transit.

From the South Pacific.

THE MENDOZA CATASTROPHE. Panama, May 25.—The English steamer Nalperaise arrived here on the 22d instant from Valparaise and intermediate ports. Dates are Valparaise, May 2, and Callao 14th. The entire coast is unusually quiet, and consequently there is little news Oblie.

Oblie.

REMEWAL OF INDIAN TROUBLES—AID FOR THE MENDOZA SUFFERERS.

Confidence by degrees is being restored, and trade is resuming its wonted activity. Politically, everything is quiet, and but little doubt is entertained of the election of General Prince of the Prince

Pr. sidency.
The intabitants of Valparaiso have substribed the sum of \$24,000 for the relief of the
sufferers from the late earthquake at Mendoza.
Large sums for the same benevolent object have
been raised in nearly all the towns of Chile.
Of the decent and laborious part of the population of Mendozs, about the eighth part has
anywized.

The less of property produced by the earth quake may be calculated as follows -LIVES LOST.

ABOTHER EARTHQUAKE IMMINENT.

ABOTHER EARTHQUAKE IMMINENT.

Mr. WARNE is cellecting data on the catastrophe which he intends to publish in Europe.

Mr. Fornes is examining the environs of Mendoza in search of the erater of the volcano supposed to have produced the earthquake, but up to the present time he has only found large rents and fiscures and entire hills overthrown, showing the line of movement. This geologist is of opinion that, if no permanent crater is found, the province will be axposed to another commotion which may take place at any time. The site of the new town has therefore not been yet decided on.

Form. MURDER OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PRISON.

There have been two more British subjects murdered by the Peruvian authorities. One was starved to death in prison, and the other was suffocated, and at length carried to the hospital where he died in a few hours. The former was attacked and fired upon by two robbers who missed him. He is turn drew his revolver and killed one of them; pursued and caught the other and brought him to the authorities, who said that he had done well, but that they must put him in prison as well as his excellent. He was then placed in a but that they must put him in prison as well as his assailant. He was then placed in a cell, it appears, without food, and no commun-ication allowed with him. At the end of five or aix days the cell was opened, and he was found a cripte. In his pockethook was found written "I am murdered. I die from inani-tion and Peruvian justice."

The Traitors in Baltimore.

The Traiters in Baltimere.

Marshal BONNAFONT, of Baltimore, arrived at Washington, on Saturday, to consult Secretary Camenon. He wishes to obtain permission to make arrests on his own responsibility, without a warrant, as other people will such is bail for damages. Gen. Cadwallader turns the matter over to him, declining to make arrests or search for arms.

turns the matter over to him, declining to make arrests or search for arms.

Mar-hall B is narour says that the Commissioners appointed by the United States District Court are reluctant to grant a warrant, and will not, unless the application is backed by strong affidavits, however great the presumption. A warrant is refused unless the facts are properly.

strong affidavits, however great the presumption. A warrant is refused unless the facts are proved.

The Marshal does his best to stop the exportation of arms, but has not a sufficient force, and cannot depend on the police. He says that forty tons of gunpowder were carted away from Baltimore some days ago, through Mentgomery county, to Hurper's Ferry; that the rebel allies have 6,000 to 8,000 stand of arms stowed away in private houses in this city; that 3,000 more are builed in the Eighth Ward.

Every man has his gun; arms are now making and nightly going out of the city in cheets being unstocked for the convenience of packing. Disunionists from Harper's Ferry are constantly going and coming out of and into the city. Forty arrived yesterday. Mr. Bonnarony thinks General Cadwall-lader mistakes the feeling of the city and is disposed to trust them too far. The Union men are in large majority, but without arms.

Union men are in large majority, but without arms.

He says he does not wish to cast an unjust
imputation upon the citizens of Baltimore, but
his observations and experience there constrain
him to say that should the fortunes of war favor the rebels in a single battle, the scenes
which will follow in Baltimore will test the
truth of his assertions. He says that the secession stays only waiting an experientivity. cession sts are only waiting an opportunity to hang all who have proved themselves loyal the Union, and that they are now aiding the insurrectionists, whenever, wherever, and whatever manner they can.

Facts and Rumors. THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS

The Pennsylvania 5th regiment now hold the city of Alexandria. The condition of this regiment is a disgrace to the Government and the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania. They suffer much for want of food and proper clothing, and the sick are in no sense properly

, and the sick are in no sense prop

Arrival of the Northern Light.

2373.211 in Treasure on Freight

UNION FEELING IN CALIFORNIA

The Northern Light, Captain TINKLEPAUGH,

from Aspinwall, May 25, bringing the passeng-ers, \$373,211 in treasure and mails which left

in the Baltimore Sun, a paper "with strong southern proclivities:"

"CARD—To southerners visiting New Yo'k. The writes, a southerner, now bearding as the large, commodicus, fashionable and elegantly furnished family bearding house, Ne. It Lampste place, near 4th street and Breadway. Mrs. Wu.son, proprietress, formerly of No 56 Murray arrest sell known to a host of southern friends—would strongly recommend southerners to patronise this house. The location is delightful and central—table sumptuous—best attention—the hostess polite and accommodating, with strong Southern practivities. Prices very moderate.

A SCOUNDARY EXPONENT—Charges have southern proclivities:"

A Scoundrell Exposer.—Charges have been made before the Secretary of War that one of the heaviest contractors employed by the Quartermaster-General at Philadelphia was recently employed in shipping saltpetre to the rebels. An investigation has been ordered; and will, we sincerely trust, be prompt and thorough. The public service cannot be too soon purged of such wretches. It is bad enough to be compelled to fight traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the traitors at the Southbut when the traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the tools of such traitors at the Southbut when the trait

life, it is high time their career of infamy was arrested.

CAPT. ADAMS, of the Sebine, one of the vessels of the Pensacola fleet, has two sons in the secession ranks under BRAGG. His daughter is a vivandlere in one of the Louisiana regiments. This young Amazon wrote to her father, requesting him to join the Confederate forces; but if he did not she prayed that he would be starved ent. The old man recounts the circumstance with the greatest same froid, and concludes with the remark, "She is a thoughtless young thing and will soon get over it."

A raw warms ago the legislature of Ohio appropriated \$1,000,000 for military purposes." This loss has all been taken in Ohio, at par. This is an indication of real prosperity in that young and vigorous state, well worthy the attention of capitalists. At the last meeting of the Board of Centrol of the State Bank and branches, \$300,000—all that remained—was subscribed for.

INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED at Washing INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED at Washing-ton on Friday, from an individual who visited Sewall's Point Battery, on the morning after the Monticelle's attack upon it, that fragments of human remains were seen scattered about, that it was admitted there then that nine of its defenders had been killed, and a larger number wounded, and it is not now denied that the battery was wall nigh destroyed, having been silenced and abandoned for the time bing.

the battery was well nigh destroyed, having been silenced and abandoned for the time being.

A CRIZEN OF VINGUETA, of high position, and a graduate of West Point, arrived at Washington on Friday, having been driven from his residence near the North Carolica line. His account of the concition of the people is melaschely. The utmest alarm and insecurity prevail. He is urgent for the eapture of Richmond, which he states is the store-house of supply for a large portion of the southern country. Three during mills there are turning out 3,000 terrels of flour daily, all of which goes to freed treason. There are thousands, according to his ophism, who only await to see Federal beyout and the Faderal flag to etur to their constitutional obligations.

The Rebeta at Harren's Frency expect soon to have an engagement with the Federa. Army. They say they will neither ask magrant quarter. The only only northern men they express any fear to meet are the Seventh Regiment of New York, of which they appear to have a holy borror.

From a Vistrou to Fort Monroe, we learn the following particulars: Four bundred avers had fled and taken refuge in Fort Monroe and Newport News. One planter, by the name of Paramen offered, on condition of his being allowed to leave his plantation and go to be dichmond with his family, to free his slaves, to the number of thirty-five, and actually die pisce the papers in the hands of the licuteeant, who was sent with a squad to afford him protection until be departed.

The Zouaves escedisixtyftegs of powder os Thurs'sy, and five tone of lead in a house about four miles and a half from the further outpoet from Alexandria, southwest from the cump The souting party who seized it were at a lose to know what to do with the prize. It would not apparate to go back to give notice, so they took all the lead, and about half the powder, in the enly conveyance they could find, and blew up the powder which they could not arry with them, by a train which they fired at a short distance. The explosion was distinctly hea THE TROUBLE IS not all over in Baltimer The Tacoutte is not all over in Battimers. The mob made a hostile demonstration upon the guard of the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments (from what state not reported.) while protecting the baggage, which had been thrown if the track by the rioters. Cheers were given for Jagg. Davis, and three shots were fired at the troops. It is thus evident that the rowdy spirit of Baltimore is not yet subdued.

THE BALTIMORE American, May 31, says
—"There are said to be about 700 Maryland
ers at Harper's Ferry and vicinity under arms
formed into a regiment and temporarily organized, with Colonel Gronge H. Serwart, Jr.
as commander. General LEE was expected twist Harper's Ferry yesterday, to examine the
defences."

don Times, gives a curious picture of the cam; life of the rebels near Charleston. He says;

'The camps are pitched most irregularly between the sandhills—tents of all shapes and sizes, in the fashion called higgledy-pig\_lelyly, here and there, in knots and groups, in a way that would drive an Indian quartermaster-g-neral mad. Bones of beef and mutton, champaire and wine bottles, obstructed the approaches, which were of a nature to afflict Dr. Suhhkeland and Sir John M'NRILL ms bitterly, and to suggest the reflection that the army which so utterly neglected sanitary regulations could not exist as soon as the sun gained full power.

\*\* In one tent which we visited the hospitable inmates where busly engaged in brewing claret cup, and Bredeux, lemous, sugar, ice, champague and salads were in abundance, and at the end of the tent was a bae, where anything else in reason could be had for the asking, though water was not so plentiful. life of the rebels near Charleston. He says;

IT WILL HE remembered that Secretary CAME-RON has directed Gen. Burlen to keep a dobit and credit account with the contraband ne-groes at Fortress Manros. The probable resson why the Virginian who called upon the General the other day for his forty negroes finally concluded to mancipate them, was the feer that BUTLER would bring him in debt, and then levy upon his other property for the deficiency.

deficiency.

THE GOVERNMENT has recognized the patriotism and devotion of the officers and men who were entrapped in Texas. The men will be detailed to do garrison duty, and the officers will be assigned positions in the Quartermaster's Department, which well not require them to violate their parole. It is understood that the rebels will not release any more troops on parole, but will hold them as hostages for the robels captured by the Government.

It is were respected in

rebels captured by the Government.

It is weighted to have been decided in the Cabinet that new requisitions shall shortly be made for new levies. The President is known to have assured applicants that all regiments will then be accepted and mustered into the service; but regiments will not be able, by book or by crook, as heretofore in some in stances, to procure recognition when decient in numbers. Men are more required by Government than efficers.

Vernment than efficers.

MR. BENNETT, whose arrest for shoeing
United States cavalry borses, a week since, wa
noted in the papers at the time, was hung yes
terday at Manassas Junction, having beentake
thither after a Virginian trial at Richmond
He was a Virginian, tainted with a love for his
country.

The American Feeling Abroad. PARIS. May 17th, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Sun : I need not tell you with what excitement the news of the great popular uprising at the North has been received here. On the day of its first arrival such was the eagerness to read and discuss the intelligence that it was found impossible to close the reading-room of Messrs. Mus-ROE & Co., the American bankers, at the usual hour, and they were compelled to suffer an evening session. It is not here, as with you, where all are, at least professedly, of one opinion. We have still a few representatives of Southern sentiment among ... and the disconsolate manner in which they received the report of the setious check which had been given to southern plans of ambition, was in marked contrast to the exultant feelings and exclamations of the lovers of the Union here. It is long since the American eagle has screamed in us. Of late he has been a very tame and dejected bird, with drooping feathers and melancholy air. But today he plumes his wings for a bolder flight than ever, and indulges in a still more defiant scream. We more than ever proud of our country-and more than ever ready to exclaim with generous enthusiasm, are Americans!" We have at last an answer for those who have taunted us with the question, " where now is your country, where your

boasted strength, your vaunted Union?" It is Englishmen, I am sorry to say, who have shown themselves most ready to treat us in this spirit, and it is from England, I fear, we have the least to expect in the way of sympathy or moral support, in our efforts to make short work with treason and with traitors. The great heart of the English nation is sound toward us, if they could but understand the real merits of the question, and get over that everlasting fright about cotton, which warps their judgments and makes them ser, black as white. If King Cotton were only able to establish his dominion, as he is strraggling to de, you would and England the first to acknowledge him, the

first to give him comfort and support. From France we can look for more generous treatment. France has not forgotten the traditions of the revolution, nor does she overlook the fact that, anything which crip-ples America rids Britain of her most formidble rival upon the sea, and removes one

great counterpoise to that overpowering commercial preponderance from which she has the most to fear. But it matters little what these distant powers may think ; we have the battle to fight for ourselves, and upon our-selves alone need we depend for its speedy and successful termination. Whatever the attitude of sovereigns toward America, the people of Europe, at least, understand suffi-ciently the merits of the contest to sympa-thize heartily in this last struggle for a more perfect freedom, a fuller regeneration.— Throughout Germany, this is especially the case. The tie which binds Germany to Americs is such as is not easily broken—the thou sand fold cord of relationship and kindred which we have in our Tentonic population. There is hardly a hamlet in all Central Europe which has not its representatives in the United States, and everywhere among the intelligent people of Germany, the news from America is the most absorbing subject of discussion. Fratrecidal war and internal dissension, they may well deplore who have felt its bitterness and sorrow; but well, too, they know its blessings, and, if it must come, most heartily do they de sire that it should purge us, as with fire, from the still remaining dross which makes Amer-

he could wish for. You will see an article in the Siecle of Tuesday, which takes a very just and discriminating view of our home affairs, and of the true position of France towards us in this crisis. The Siecle is Prince NaroLEON's organ, which gives its utterances somewhat of a semi-official character. If we are to judge anything from this, the Southern Confederation's road to recognition here is hedged about by more difficulties than they imagine. Recognition, indeed! It is well that they should be brought speedily to recegnise the fact that however patiently the friends of the Union may endure the greatest eccentricities of opinion, they are ready to deal with treason only in the stern and uncompromising spirit with which it must every-where be met. But we only fear here that there is too great a mingling of pas-sion in this outbarst of popular feeling to give it the full strength and majesty of aroused justice. Some of the utterances of your neighpors are not wholly liked. It is not revenge, it is not retaliation, it is not the gratification of hatred that we are seeking, and it is not in such a spirit that this great struggle should be en-

ica (the land of promise to the weary victim of

foreilized oppression) not altogether the land

tered upon by any.

But time will modify all these emotions, and direct them, so that while they shall lose none of the force of powerful feeling, they shall have all the steadiness and the coolness of determin-ed principle and a high and holy purpose. Already, at this distance from the exciting influences which surround you, we are able to view things more calmly, and counsel moderation, lest in over-hasty zeal we commit the very sin we are armed to punish. Prompt and de-cided blows we do indeed need, but they should be impelled by no other spirit than that which would send the surgeon's knife through the quivering flesh of a friend, that a timely operation might save the life we love. When I bemonuments of fratricidal wars, in which the worst passions have run riot, and neither age ror sex, or character have proved any protection against the fierce violence of a brother's hatred I ask myself is such a history to be ours? Forbid it, my countrymen, remembering that in firmners and moderation is strength.

The Vote of Western Virginia The Vete of Western Virginia.

This people of Morthwest Virginia have spoken in thandering tones their condemnation of the Ordinance of Secsesion, and from their extreme border ou the Pannsvvvania line to the southwestern border of Kentucky, from the valley of the Ohio and the bill-tops of their mountains have proclaimed their unalterable devotion to our glorious Union, and their determination to athere to it under any and all circumstances.

This Congressional District has elected BROWN to Congress by an imment has given the following majorities-

| Date | The district south of this, lately represented in Congress by Hon. A. G. JENKINS, secondonist, has elected Mr. Carlier to Congress, and

ist, has elected Mr. Carriers to Congress, and, as far as heard from, has given the following majorities, official and reported:

Harrison 1,071 Dodd-idge...,600
Kanawha...1,860 Caball...600
Mason...1,844 Wayne...500
Lewis...350 Festmans...500
Uçahur...400 Ritchie...376
Barbour...365 8,937

Eleven counties in this district to hear from, which will no doubt largely increase the majority.

The deliberations of the Convention which assembles here on the lith of June will be highly important, and will no doubt demonstrate that northwest Virginia will present a rallying point for all friends of the Union in the Ola Dominion.—Cor. Buttimore American.

The long delay in the attack on Fort Pickens (says the Ledger) affords strong proof that the Confederate troops mean to make the work sure before they undertake the task. Since the completion of their railroad to Pensacola they have received twelve or fourteen of of the heaviest Columbiads, which are to be placed in batteries at the nearest point to Pickens, and only about a mille distance from it. Within a range of two miles there are six'y guns of the heaviest kind, all of which can pour a concentrated fire upon Pickens. A letter from the fiest says that the fire from the batteries will be in the proportion of twenty to one from the fort—that is, for every twenty shells or shot the rebels will throw into Pickens, the fort will be able to send one back. Tais is still greater odds than was experienced at Sumter, though the batteries are not so meanes they were to Sumter, and therefore will not prove as destructive. According to Mr. Russmal, who saw the walls of Sumter after the bombardment, the indentations newhere indicated a breach, and had Major Andreson been properly provided for resistance, the result of the conflict might have been different. Some of the monster zuns, such as have recently bean constructed at Pittsburgh, might, with advantage, be sent to the leavy guns of the rebels. With five thousand men, efficers of the feet say the island can be held against sixty thousand. There are at present not more than one thousand men at Pickens, and at least twelve thousand of the rebels. Recently, however, several versals of war have departed for the South, and probably they carry the means of its successful defense. Whatever may be the effect of bombardment upon the fort, it cannot be telem by assault, for a landing would have to be effected in the face of a fire from marked latteries, and from the guns of the ships outside the Island which sweeps its entire surface. But to hold the fort successfully, it ought to be rises of the rebals. Fort Pickens

IERROISM OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—While the British frigate Termagnet was in the Gulf of Mexico, some time since, the cry of "a man overboard," attracted the attention of first Lieutenant George Frezzor; the man, a wretched swimmer, was struggling for life 50 yards astern, when the gallant officer jumped overboard, and was caught in the drowning men's death grasp; a gunner now followed to the rescue, and the ship's quarter boat being lowered with the rapidity of a man of war's crew, all were safely got on board. It is noticeable that a shark had followed the ship all the morning.

FINANCIAL, &.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 8. The Steek market ruled dull today, with a me

derate business, and the quotations generally were rather lower than on Seturday. Federal stocks are standy, and most descriptions are quieted an interest. Border state stocks are burely survaised, with the exception of Virginia 6s, for which there was us notive bidding at higher rates. Misrocuris are settled at 40 %. The printed calce of Misrocuris or active month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries month of May were over \$3,000 000, and marries mouth being near \$37,000,000, this the lease are probably larger than reported.

The Sub-Trascury mands today \$300.000 in gold to Weshington for the use of the Department there. The balance at the New York office is \$11,000 000 after deducting the lot which leaves today. The deposits on account of the new loan reached \$1,100,000 on Satu.day, making the total payments from the successful bidders of New York ond the neighboring eitter at this point over \$7,000,000, cut of the \$8,904,000 awarded.

By the Prince Albert at St. Johns, we have advices from Lordon to the \$1st of May, two days later. Censols stood at \$1% a \$1% the rater proviously reported. Cotton, breadstuffs and proviously reported. Sales of the former 10,000 takes for the three days.

In relation to American securities, Masses, S.

for the three doys. In relation to American securities, Me Ball, Son & Co. remark :

Here, Son & Co. remark:

There has been during the last week a brisk epo-culative business in American securities, especially in Virginia 6 per cent and Panneylvania five per cent, bends, the former at priors varying from 61 to 40, the latter from 68 to 70. There has also been come activity in the market for railroad enounties generally. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES\_PIRST BOARD.

## STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—PIRST BOARD,

6000 U.8 64, '81 .cp 84% 9000 Hud. Let M... 1687

2000 do ... 54 % 5000 Hud. Let M... 1687

2000 Treas 15 p.c. 179 % 1000 III. Cen. Bs. 97 %

1000 Indiana 5s. 90 1000 de ... 93 %

21000 Treas 6s, 90 .de % 1 6 W. Commores. W

5 '00 do ... 18 46 90 Fred. Rv. E. 36%

4000 Va 6s. ... 8 46 90 Fred. Rv. E. 36%

2000 do ... 18 46 50 de ... 18 46 90 Fred. Rv. E. 36%

2000 do ... 18 46 50 de ... 18 10 000 de ... 18 SECOND BOARD,

STOCK PLUCTUATIONS.

This table is derived by comparison of the Fi board sales each day :-

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE Reported for the N. Y. Sun. MONDAY JUNE & 1961. ASHES—100 the Color of the Colo LUMBER. 

DYE WOODS. Camwood ... 700 70 Purtle Cu... 200 31 De Mare a. 12 00046 78 Logw'd, Hou. M 600 De St. Dom. 18 of 613 50

FEATHERS.

FEATHERS.
Live Goese, ib., 37% 240
Fish.

D'yC'd, ewb 2 28 3 50
Dry Scale. 1 57% 2 3 50
Dry Scale. 1 50% 2 15
Mackere', i. 15 50 2 14 50
Herring, bat. 1 10 12
FEUIT.

Raisins. 3.b.c. 3 2 25
Hunch, bat. 1 50 2 25
Hunch, bat. 1 50 2 27
Sardines, bx. 56% 2 25
Consec. 1 50% 2 50
Othic, c. to ex. 50% 2 55
Scale. 2 to ex. 50% 2 55
Scale. 3 to ex. 50% 2 55
Scale. 4 to ex. 50% 2 55
Scale. 5 to ex. 5

Dollsrandy's. 5 2063 25.

WHEAT:

Wheat,S.wh. nominal,
Do. S. red. nominal,
Kys. 6049 68.
Corn. 2849 75.
Birley. 556 70.
Oats. 306 34.
Hay. per 100h. 600 — 1 STEEL-D HIDES. Buenos Ayres....17—18 Dry South, cash. 8—9 9 P. Cabello, open. 13 -@14 Orinoso......15—216 | SUGAR | SUGA SUGAR ..

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